## Summary Of Differences Between The Prior Art And The Claimed Invention Of 09/992,107

Hager (EP 0470437) (1992)	
<ul> <li>Hager discloses liposomes with a mean diameter between 50-180 nm and 70-130 nm.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hager does not disclose a pharmaceutically acceptable drug free liposome preparation having the claimed Gaussian distribution.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Example 3 discloses liposomes with a mean diameter of 129 nm bound to propidiumiodide (a DNA marker and mutagen).</li> </ul>	• Example 3, the only disclosure of liposomes arguably within the claimed distribution, is not pharmaceutically acceptable.
Braun (EP 0461559)	
Braun discloses unilamellar liposomes having an average diameter of:	
• 500 nm - "several microns" (p. 1, l. 15*); • 60-500 nm (p. 1, l. 17); • 20-200 nm (p. 1, l. 12); • 200 nm (p. 11, l. 24; • below 200 nm (p. 10, l. 8); • 50-120 nm (p. 1, l. 20-21); • below 120 nm (p. 1, l. 20-21); • 50-80 nm (p. 2, l. 26); • 20-50 nm (p. 1, l. 16); • 60 nm (p. 10, l. 11); • Braun teaches that the most effective liposomes are 60 nm (even though LDL increases). Data is limited to animal experiments.	Braun does not disclose a pharmaceutically acceptable liposome preparation having the claimed Gaussian distribution.
LDL increases). Data is limited to animal experiments.  * (citations are to the English translation)	

A Synthetic Antiatherogenic Lipid Particle, 27.3 PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE 417-431 (1984)	
• Williams 1984 discloses lecithin liposomes for mobilizing cholesterol and treating atherosclerosis having diameters of 30-60 nm (page 422, <i>ll.</i> 41-43 and page 425, <i>ll.</i> 41-44). Liposomes of 21-50 nm prepared by "vigorous agitation or, more effectively, by ultrasonic irradiation" are also disclosed (p. 419, <i>l.</i> 22).	<ul> <li>Williams 1984 does not disclose a pharmaceutically acceptable liposome preparation having the claimed Gaussian distribution.</li> </ul>
Williams 1986 [Williams et al., <i>Uptake of Endogenous Cholesterol by a Synthetic Lipoprotein</i> , 875 BIOCHIMICA BIOPHYSICA ACTA 183-94 (1986)]	
<ul> <li>Williams 1986 discloses liposomes that are small unilamellar vesicles that are used in animals and in vitro human blood samples.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Williams 1986 does not disclose a pharmaceutically acceptable liposome preparation having the claimed Gaussian distribution.</li> </ul>
Williams 1988 [Williams et al., Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor-Independent Hepatic Uptake of a Synthetic, Cholesterol-Scavenging Lipoprotein: Implications For The Treatment of Receptor-Deficient Atherosclerosis, 85 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 242-46 (1988)]	
• Williams 1988 discloses liposomes that are small unilamellar vesicles that are used in animals.	<ul> <li>Williams 1988 does not disclose a pharmaceutically acceptable liposome preparation having the claimed Gaussian distribution.</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>This patent is not prior art because the priority date of the present application is March 4, 1994.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>U.S. Patent No. 6,139,8711</li> <li>Discloses compositions and methods using unilamellar liposomes having an average diameter of 100-150 nm for treating atherosclerosis.</li> </ul>
• This article was authored by two of the inventors and published within one year of the priority date of the present application.	Rodrigueza '93 [Rodrigueza et al., The Influence of Size and Composition On the Cholesterol Mobilizing Properties Of Liposomes In Vivo, 1153 BIOCHIMICA BIOPHYSICA ACTA 9-19 (July 1993)]  • Rodrigueza '93 discloses the use of liposomes with a mean diameter of 70±19 nm (LUV <sub>50</sub> -unilamellar), 125±30 nm (LUV <sub>100</sub> -unilamellar), and 237±90 nm (MLV <sub>400</sub> -multilamellar) to mobilize cholesterol from the peripheral tissues of non-atherosclerotic mice.